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Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 187

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Hongkong, May 1, 1882. 256

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Hongkong, February 21, 1885. 299

FOR SALE.

CHINESE IMPERIAL
1874.

1877.

1880.

1883.

1884.

1885.

1886.

1887.

1888.

1889.

1890.

LOANS.

CHINESE IMPERIAL
1874.

1877.

1880.

1883.

1886.

1889.

1890.

1891.

1892.

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Upon further inquiry into the conflicting laws of Singapore and Hongkong regarding the conveyance of Chinese passengers, we find that the first intimation of a new departure in the application of the Straits law was received in Hongkong some three or four months ago. If we are not mistaken, it came to this Colony in an indirect way, from the Consul of one of the Coast Ports. The change which has now become apparent in the action of the Singapore authorities is said to be based upon the provisions of a Straits Ordinance of the year 1874, so that ten years has been necessary for the evolution of this new idea that the Straits Settlements can make laws for Hongkong and the Treaty Ports of China. It might have been noted, during this ten years' cogitation, that the Emigration Ordinance of this Colony was amended and again passed into law in the same year of grace 1874—one year after the had affair which occurred on the *Glorya*, when the lives of many Chinese deck passengers were lost, and the Chinese Passenger (Imperial) Act might also have received a passing notice. There can be no question that, as it is the duty of English officials to protect life and property, the Singapore authorities have been quite justified in prohibiting the conveyance of Chinese passengers on the upper deck of steamers leaving Singapore for China. It might fairly be argued that such a practice is dangerous all the year round—during the N.E. monsoon on account of the head wind and sea, and during the S.W. monsoon in the event of typhoon. But, even assuming that the Straits Government had the power to make laws for Hongkong and the Coast Ports, where is the utility of forbidding the carriage of deck passengers during the N.E. monsoon from the Coast Ports and Hongkong to Singapore? Of course, the Straits authorities go beyond their rights when they dictate to Hongkong and the Treaty Ports; and, besides, such action is nothing short of a vexatious interference, with an important branch of trade, while its needless nature is self-evident because the life and property involved are fully safeguarded by the action of the Hongkong Government and the English Consul. Indeed, British shipowners complain that, although they are furnished with licenses from this Colony, they are put to great trouble by the Consul at the Coast Ports—as to measurement, etc.—to which they contend, and we think fairly, they ought not to be subjected, as a license from Hongkong ought to do away with any necessity for further measurements by the Consul. But these are minor matters when compared with this new attempt to shut out deck passengers from the Straits. There is one other point. It is said that steamers under the German flag frequently obtain an undue advantage over British steamers, in that the German Consul grants permission to carry a larger number of passengers than that permitted by the English Consul or the Hongkong license. That is a matter with which the Straits authorities are perfectly competent to deal; and it may be that this circumstance throws some light on the fact that German steamers are often in trouble at Singapore than those of British nationality. The *Piccola*, however, seemed to have carried only the number of passengers authorised by the Hongkong license. Whatever may be the particulars in each individual case, it is clear that some interchange of views is necessary between the Governments of the two Colonies, and that a rearrangement of the regulations affecting the movements to and fro of Chinese passengers is imperatively needed.

We (Japan Mail) learn with much pleasure that the services of Lieut.-Col. H. S. Palmer, R.E., recently commanding the Royal Engineers of Manchester, have been placed at the disposal of Japan. It is expected that Colonel Palmer will leave England at the end of this month, and, travelling via America, will reach Japan in the beginning of April. On his arrival he will assume charge of the Yokohama water works, the construction of which is to be vigorously proceeded with. The Government of this country are to be sincerely congratulated on having secured the services of an officer so distinguished for scientific attainments as Colonel Palmer.

A PLANTER in Mauritius lately prosecuted two Indians in the Stipendiary Court for neglect of work. These men were employed as rat-catchers, and their duty was to bring to the overseer a certain number of rats every day. The overseer, when he had seen that they had ordered the tails to be cut off and the bodies to be thrown away. The charge against them was that, instead of bringing a fresh number of rats every day, they were in the habit of selling the bodies and tails of the rats already impaled, and, after carefully and skilfully uniting again the severed portions with the help of a needle and some fine thread, they again exhibited them as the result of another day's labor.

WHO is to be the King of the Congo, asks the *St. James' Budget*? The title sounds rather like an extract from the play-bill of an extravaganza; but it is talked about in sober earnest by high personages at Berlin and Brussels. King Leopold would like his brother, who is heir to the Belgian Crown, to come into the new government. The idea inevitably suggests the lister of the Portuguese royal families. The Belgian kingdom is guaranteed by Europe, and is, of course, safe enough. Still, if anything should happen, it may be convenient to have in reserve a Brazil in Central Africa. The new monarch, whoever he may be, will hardly find his throne a soft or easy one. To guard a phantom realm with a phantom force against France, Portugal, and a few million natives, who may possibly rebel against the decrees of the Berlin Conference, would tax the resources of most rulers.

An unpublished and very characteristic epigraph by Burns has been unearthed by a Dumfries journal:

“ Beneath these walls we drunken blades,
Wha never learned to drink cauld water,
Like clack o' mair the whisky still,
Imposed his tongue w' endles datter.”

I see that a correspondent of one of the papers, says *Truth*, is much shocked at the introduction in the new edition of the “Post-Office Directory” of texts, in very large type, between certain divisions of the book. What seems to me objectionable is that the texts are made unfairly personal by being confined to a few classes of people. There are texts for “Commercial” people, “Trades” people, and the “Court,” but none for “Official,” “Legal,” or “Parliamentary” people. But, really, if tradespeople require to be reminded that “false balance is an abomination,” Members of Parliament might equally well be reminded that “In the multitude of words there wanteth not sin; but he that refraineth his lips is wise.” I would suggest, too, that in future editions, the “Official” directory should be prefaced by the advice, “Be not puffed up,” and the legal by the text, “Woe unto you, ye lawyers! for ye lay men with burdens grievous to be borne.”

Zadkiel's Almanac for 1885 was published three, or four months ago; and at page 44 of that eccentric work the following passage occurs:—“It will be advisable for the authorities to be on their guard against Fenian outrages, particularly about the 2nd of January and the middle of February.” We (*St. James' Budget*) do not cite the year in order to hold him up to public scorn. As every one knows, an explosion, which is generally attributed to Fenian agency, did occur on the Underground Railway on the night of the 2nd of this month. On this occasion, therefore, the prophet must not go unhonoured even in his own country. But as the compiler of *Zadkiel*, by his own admission, knows considerably more than ordinary folks know about Fenian outrages, the police ought to have received a visit from the wizard and in learning something of the other outrages which is forthcoming for the middle of February. We may add that further trouble from the Fenians is promised for March and April.

The Japan Mail, speaking of the death of the late manager of the *Mitsui Bishi* Co., says:—“Mr Iwasaki's last moments were singularly collected and dignified. Recognising that his end was at hand, he sent for his mother, who is upwards of eighty, and bade her an affectionate farewell, noting that he hoped to meet her again ere long. He then desired that his brother, and the remaining members of his family should be summoned to his bed, and spoke to them distinctly and impressively, to the effect that he intended to fulfil to the last duty, and to preserve from over shadow of disgrace the name he bequeathed to them. After this, several of his employés were admitted, and having taken leave of them with the most perfect self-possession, he turned to his medical adviser, and said with a smile, ‘I am all over’ (no *tsuketa ga noi*). Immediately afterwards he closed his eyes and expired. Mr Iwasaki's disease was cancer of the stomach, so that the proximate cause of death was inanition. It is very wonderful that his strength of will enabled him, under these circumstances, to retain such complete control of his mental faculties to the very last.”

Truth, of the 8th January, thus comments on the sensation which was occasioned by the sudden despatch of the Channel Squadron in the early part of the year:—

A nice mess the papers got into by their refusal to believe what they wish. On Saturday evening some officers belonging to the Channel Squadron were ordered to report themselves on their ships by Monday instead of Tuesday. I suppose that this fact came to the knowledge of the Times, and that journal, jumping to a conclusion, as once announced that the Squadron was ordered to sail to run around the world in general. “Can this be stock-jobbing?” some one said to me. “No,” I replied; “I may differ from the Times, but it is not above the suspicion of that sort of thing.” The fact is, that Jingolam is productive of *damiana*. When once the disease gets hold of an editor, however same he may be on other matters, he becomes a sort of lunatic upon foreign matters. He is always imagining that every Continental Power is going to attack us, and he wants to attack every foreign Power. He is to the human species what a mad dog is to the canine species. He barks and snaps at every creature, and when no one is near, he snaps in the air and foams at the mouth. The malady is singularly infectious among editors, and when one catches the disease, it spreads rapidly among the others. One of its peculiarities is that the unfortunate persons thus afflicted imagine that all the inhabitants of their country are labouring under the same illusion, and no proof to the contrary shakes their faith in this conviction.

A portion of the public, says the *St. James' Budget*, seems resolved to disregard the way by which it has pleased the Queen that the eldest son of the Prince of Wales should be known. No doubt the feeling which makes many persons like to speak of his Royal Highness as “Prince Edward” is a laudable one, springing as it does from a proper pride in the historic glories of the monarchy and the nation; still, it has always pertained to the personal pronouns of the Sovereign to determine such question as the loyal subjects of the Queen. That “Prince Albert Edward” is the designation of her Majesty's son, ought surely to be sufficient. Nor should it be forgotten that—whatever it may have been half a century ago—Albert is now a co-king of a foreign name. It may be observed that those Edwards whose memory we justly cherish paid but a limited regard to the nationality of the names they bestowed on their children. The conqueror of Scotland and Wales called his third son Alfonso; Edward, the first Prince of Wales, having been the fourth. One is constrained to add that Alfonso I, had the fates permitted, might possibly have proved as good a king as Edward II. The third son of Edward III—the ancestor of kings though never crowned himself—bore the name of Lionel, which can scarcely have had an English sound at that time, however complete he has been in subsequent naturalization. It is curious, by the way, that the first of our Sovereigns named after the patron saint of England should have been a foreigner who could not speak English. Had his mother lived ten weeks longer, our ancestors would have had a Queen Sophia to reign over them.

Outbreak in Cochin-China.

The *Units Indo-Chinoise*, in an editorial on the 13th inst., makes some very alarming statements as to the position of affairs in Cochin-China, which would lead to the belief that Saigon itself is seriously threatened. We imagine the dangers of the position must be somewhat exaggerated, as the *Seigneurie* of the 12th inst., contains nothing upon the subject. The *Unité* states that:—

“On Monday (the 9th inst.) the inhabitants of Saigon learnt that the village of Hoc-moune, situated 20 kilometres from the city, had been burnt during the night; that the *gouverneur* of the district had been assassinated with his wife and household. This sad news coming at a time, when much uncertainty reigns on the subject of the bands whose presence is announced at Tay-ninh and Banan could not fail to produce much excitement at Saigon. On Monday morning Administrators Baloile and Vianco were sent in all haste to Hoc-moune, with a certain number of Annamite tirailleurs, and the same day Captain Silvani, of the *Infanterie de marine*, who was operating at the head of 200 men, on the frontier, at Tay-ninh, received orders to make his way to Hoc-moune. Thanks to the rapidity with which assistance was sent to the threatened point, order was given to all rebels, taken with arms in their hands, to go to Cao-bang or to China. The Chinese merchants of Lang-son had informed me that an European could reach Luong-chau within a half to three days' march, by a fair road. It is possible to reach in one day, on horseback, the prefecture of Luong-chau, which is only two hours from the frontier; by junk, by the Song-ki-cung, it would take three days.”

The *Quan-phu* of That-kho appeared dis-

posed to give me every facility for the continuation of my journey, either to Cao-bang, or to China. The Chinese merchants of Lang-son permitted me to learn the state of this country, where the native mandarins themselves obey Chinese officers, and where the protection of every country is solely confided to the imperial soldiers. Meanwhile, though I was able to go no further than Cao-bang nor to the Chinese prefecture, the journey from Lang-son permitted me to learn the state of this country, where the native mandarins themselves obey Chinese officers, and where the protection of every country is solely confided to the imperial soldiers.

My return from That-kho to Lang-son was effected in three days by the same route and without any incident of consequence.

To summarize the information obtained of the route; the road from Hanoi to Lang-son is practicable on foot or on horseback, but some difficulties are encountered between Lang-kep and Bac-la. From Lang-son to That-kho the road is also practicable, particularly for a horseman, but is much more fatiguing and broken. Almost all the water found there is unwholesome. For troops, the entire route after Lang-kep would be very difficult as it at present exists, but under an able administration it would be easy to enlarge the roads and ensure security to all passengers. If a regular government should replace that which carried into effect. The statements made were so plain and precise as not to admit of any doubt:—“They found themselves face to face with a perfectly organised insurrection, and unfortunately were ignorant from what direction it would arise. The measures taken by the council of defence are insufficient. Landing parties from the vessels of war in port at the present moment patrol the city, but they cannot be detained here, and should we be obliged to lose any of them in order to send them to the interior, the city would be without defence. It is necessary that the Government should call out volunteers to form a regiment or civil guard, and the inhabitants of the town should know to whom they should go to be provided with arms. Above all a state of siege should be declared.”

TONG-KING.

FROM THE FRONTIER OF KWANG-SE.

THAT-KHE.

The only market met with between Lang-son and That-kho, worth mentioning, is Dong-lam, the third post of the imperial troops. There number here about 100 men, quartered at Dong-dang, in a little fort situated on a hill, about 300 metres from the village. The Annamite cabin is erected along the side of the road and are without defence, whilst the houses inhabited by the Chinese traders and manufacturers form a square between the grand route and the fort occupied by the troops. At night, this village, which is enclosed in a strong palisade of timber and bamboo, shuts its gates, and no one is allowed to enter. The gates and snap at every creature, and when no one is near, he snaps in the air and foams at the mouth. The malady is singularly infectious among editors, and when one catches the disease, it spreads rapidly among the others. One of its peculiarities is that the unfortunate persons thus afflicted imagine that all the inhabitants of their country are labouring under the same illusion, and no proof to the contrary shakes their faith in this conviction.

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With reference to Investments on

Morocco, the General Managers and

Consulting Committee are assured by

valuations at date in Hongkong, and a

report from the Shanghai Agent, that the

whole of the properties upon which sum

has been lent form an ample guarantee for

the advances made.

It will be seen by the Balance Sheet that

824,009.66, the sum written off Reserve

Fund to meet a possible loss on a then

outstanding advance, has been re-credited

to that fund, the property having been dis-

posed of without loss in the Company.

The Working Account for 1884 shows a

balance at credit of 829,568.07. The

known and unmet losses amount to

84,300.00 and the balance, after deducting

that sum and any further losses attaching

to Property issued in 1884, will be available

for appropriation at the next Annual Meet-

ing. Consulting Committee.—Since the last

Meeting a vacancy has been created by the

death of Mr. J. H. Do Remond, whose

loss is much regretted by the General Man-

agers and Members of the Committee. Mr.

W. Davis, of Messrs. Linsted & Davis,

has been nominated, subject to the approval

of the Shareholders, to fill the vacancy.

The other Member, Mr. T. Jackson, A.

P. M. Davis, O. D. Bottomley, and F. D.

Sassoon offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO.,

General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company Limited.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1885.

THE ELEVEN CHINESE FUGITIVES.

The following is an extract, verbatim, from the latest issue of the *China Register*:—

“One of the most glaring cases to prove

how bigotry can mislead human mind is

given in a paragraph of the *China London*.

Express's number which reached Hongkong by the last mail concerning the eleven Chinese fugitives and which the *gouverneur* of the *Chine* did not wish to copy, as it appears from the past and from the present that it is somehow interested in the matter. The *Editor* of the *China London* referring to the Chinese Government having again requested the extradition of the eleven Chinese fugitives take the liberty of giving his judgment on the case. He says the *gouverneur* of the *Chine* did not wish to copy, as it appears from the past and from the present that it is somehow interested in the matter. The *Editor* of the *China London* referring to the Chinese Government having again requested the extradition of the eleven Chinese fugitives take the liberty of giving his judgment on the case. He says the *gouverneur* of the *Chine* did not wish to copy, as it appears from the past and from the present that it is somehow interested in the matter. The *Editor* of the *China London* referring to the Chinese Government having again requested the extradition of the eleven Chinese fugitives take the liberty of giving his judgment on the case. He says the *gouverneur* of the *Chine* did not wish to copy, as it appears from the past and from the present that it is somehow interested in the matter. The *Editor* of the *China London* referring to the Chinese Government having again requested the extradition of the eleven Chinese fugitives take the liberty of giving his judgment on the case. He says the *gouverneur* of the *Chine* did not wish to copy, as it appears from the past and from the present that it is somehow interested in the matter. The *Editor* of the *China London* referring to the Chinese Government having again requested the extradition of the eleven Chinese fugitives take the liberty of giving his judgment on the case. He says the *gouverneur* of the *Chine* did not wish to copy, as it appears from the past and from the present that it is somehow interested in the matter. The *Editor* of the *China London* referring to the Chinese Government having again requested the extradition of the eleven Chinese fugitives take the liberty of giving his judgment on the case. He says the *gouverneur* of the *Chine* did not wish to copy, as it appears from the past and from the present that it is somehow interested in the matter. The *Editor* of the *China London* referring to the Chinese Government having again requested the extradition of the eleven Chinese fugitives take the liberty of giving his judgment on the case. He says the *gouverneur* of the *Chine* did not wish to copy, as it appears from the past and from the present that it is somehow interested in the matter. The *Editor* of the *China London* referring to the Chinese Government having again requested the extradition of the eleven Chinese fugitives take the liberty of giving his judgment on the case. He says the *gouverneur* of the *Chine* did not wish to copy, as it appears from the past and from the present that it is somehow interested in the matter. The

SIR S. NORTHCOTE ON OUR COLONIES.

In a paper in a contemporary on our colonial possessions, Sir Stafford Northcote discusses the projected electoral reforms, and says:—“We are now making changes of considerable magnitude and importance in our electoral system. What precisely those changes may be, depends upon the fortunes of political parties, and is a question upon which it is necessary now to enter. Much will depend upon the wisdom and the energy of those parties themselves. But what is of real consequence to us all is that the great body of the new electorate should be brought to take a just view of the general position of the empire, and of the interest which each part has in the welfare of the whole. If this is not done, and if the constituents of England allow themselves to degenerate into mere bodies of votarymen and poor-law guardians, we shall soon feel the effect in a very unpleasant manner; and the narrow-minded village politician will discover, too late, that the alienation and loss of flourishing colonies means not only the reduction of the importance of Britain among the nations of the world, but the contraction and the limitation of profits within his own domain. This at least seems clear—that in any scheme of legislation or of action we must adopt, the colonial factor must be regarded, and, strange to say, the patriotic factor—the only success of which is the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organs, and, strange to say, the patriotic factor—the only success of which is the removal of the kind of person. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite gone. There is a peculiar indolent distress in the stomach; a feeling that has been described as a faint “all gone” sensation; a sticky slime collects about the tooth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferer feels tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something first to keep from falling, the powerless, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood not circulating properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating sometimes in a sour and fermenting condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food, whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes close, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigels’ Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White (Limited), 17, Farringdon road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it from the body, and of preparing for herself a record which will grow brighter as time goes on; and as the seed she has sown throughout the world ripens to a glorious harvest.”

THE JAPANESE VILLAGE IN LONDON.

The Japanese Village, the outlines of which we recently described, will be opened on the 5th inst. The actual work of construction is almost finished, and the shops, to the number of about seventy, are standing in exactly the same relative positions as do those forming a village in Japan. What will probably be the most interesting features are the Japanese private houses and the Buddhist Temple, which are complete in every detail, even including real bronze gods. The private house is curious showing as it does for the first time in this country an actual Japanese residence perfect within and without. The structure is one story high, and of neat and some what artistic external appearance. The walls are panelled in bamboo, while the thatch is straw. A narrow balcony runs round the upper story. Entrance is gained through a sliding panel, all the doors and cupboards being of this form. The floor of the interior is covered with wad paper, which the commoner are used to sit. The Japanese table is a somewhat diminutive piece of furniture, consisting of a true trivets, each square, supported on two legs each six inches in height. This is supposed to supply ample accommodation from which to eat a meal while squatting on his diwan mat. In the centre of the back wall is the family god, enshrined within handsomely carved doors, and surrounded with all those impediments without which no Buddhist deity is supposed to be happy. Additional support is given to the upper floor by two bamboo pillars which pass through the lower room, and give an air of solidity and space to the apartment. The ceiling is covered with Japanese paper of a curious and by no means ugly pattern. Among the shops which are already ready the “clogmakers emporium,” and in the centre are the hairpin makers’ factory and the tea-house. A visit to the village at the present time enables one, besides seeing the preparations in operation, to watch the Japanese carpenters at work finishing fitting the various buildings. The

whole village is being created by Japanese workmen who will not only design and employ materials specially brought over from Japan. The peculiar methods by which the swarthy little artisans get through their work, doing everything the reverse way to what an Englishman would adopt, is interesting and instructive. Japanese saws and planes are used towards instead of away from the operator, and are constructed with the teeth and knives inclined towards the workman. Besides carpenters, native artists may also be seen at work painting paper windows, or decorating. The finer work is done with a camel’s hair brush full of Indian ink, the brush being drawn through the artist’s lips to keep the point fine. A custom similar to that which is common among builders, of crowning the newly-laid roof with green, obtains among the visitors, who tie an exceedingly thin wood shaving on every piece of work when it is finished. There are at present eighty Japanese men, women, and children in the village, and some twenty more are expected.

THE TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR WATCH A SIMPLE AND PRACTICABLE DESIGN FOR A DIAL.

The report of the International Conference, which sat in Washington last December and recommended the adoption of a universal standard of time, dividing the day into twenty-four hours, numbered from 1 to 24, has again attracted attention to the possibility that at no very distant time it may be found necessary to alter the dial of all clocks and watches to correspond with the new system. During the past year some of the leading watch factories have turned out a few watches showing the figures from 1 to 24 on the dial, but they are inconvenient for many reasons.

The space between the figures are so small as to confuse the eye, and it is difficult in computing minutes to forget the habit of reckoning the space between two figures the equivalent of five instead of two and a half minutes. Perhaps the most simple device that has yet been contrived and which, if the new standard ever comes into general use, will be universally adopted is the following: The dial is supplied with an outer and an inner circle of figures. On the outer circle the figures from 1 to 12 are engraved in the same manner as on the present dials; on the inner circle the figures

from 13 to 24, the 13 coming under the 1, the 14 under the 2, and so on all round. This avoids the necessity of altering the dial wheels. The hands still make the same number of revolutions. The only difference will be in the hands looking at the watch, the time will be taken from the outer circle, in the afternoon and till midnight from the inner circle. One great advantage lies in the fact that the present watches may be altered in this manner with little or no additional cost. In fact, any person can make the new set of figures, if necessary, with a pen and ink. A leading watchmaking firm in this city informed a reporter yesterday that they had already altered several watches in this manner, and that the idea was perfectly practicable and was subject to none of the disadvantages which may be so plainly seen by looking at the twenty-four-hour sets on the corner of Sutter and Montgomery streets.

A SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ, and, strange to say, the patient recovered—

—The only success of which is the removal of the kind of person. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite gone. There is a peculiar indolent distress in the stomach; a feeling that has been described as a faint “all gone” sensation; a sticky slime collects about the tooth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration.

The sufferer feels tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something first to keep from falling, the powerless, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood not circulating properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating sometimes in a sour and fermenting condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food, whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes close, or nearly so.

Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner.

What will probably be the most interesting features are the Japanese private houses and the Buddhist Temple, which are complete in every detail, even including real bronze gods. The private house is curious showing as it does for the first time in this country an actual Japanese residence perfect within and without. The structure is one story high, and of neat and some what artistic external appearance. The walls are panelled in bamboo, while the thatch is straw. A narrow balcony runs round the upper story. Entrance is gained through a sliding panel, all the doors and cupboards being of this form. The floor of the interior is covered with wad paper, which the commoner are used to sit. The Japanese table is a somewhat diminutive piece of furniture, consisting of a true trivets, each square, supported on two legs each six inches in height. This is supposed to supply ample accommodation from which to eat a meal while squatting on his diwan mat. In the centre of the back wall is the family god, enshrined within handsomely carved doors, and surrounded with all those impediments without which no Buddhist deity is supposed to be happy. Additional support is given to the upper floor by two bamboo pillars which pass through the lower room, and give an air of solidity and space to the apartment. The ceiling is covered with Japanese paper of a curious and by no means ugly pattern. Among the shops which are already ready the “clogmakers emporium,” and in the centre are the hairpin makers’ factory and the tea-house. A visit to the village at the present time enables one, besides seeing the preparations in operation, to watch the Japanese carpenters at work finishing fitting the various buildings. The

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THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at 1 per cent. not premium per annum.

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A Chinese rendering for “Fathom.”

Replies to some Queries and Suggestions.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

To Contributors.

Hongkong, February 5, 1885.

The Overland China Mail.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Overland China Mail will be glad to learn that arrangements have been made for publishing that journal weekly in future instead of fortnightly as at present.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. Bowker.

To A. J. White, Esq.

Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies.

Oct. 24, 1882.